

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	KLEIST	WEDNESDAY, 24th March, Noon.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MEL.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	THURSDAY, 25th March, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	GORDEN	About THURSDAY, 25th March.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.	"BORNEO"	Beginning of April.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	NERA	Martin	30th March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	TOKIN	Charbonnel	12th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Bruno	13th April, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from 27.10.10 to 27.10.10. 10 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to
P. de CHAMPMORIN, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers of the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carry by the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents
BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
HONGKONG, 4th March 1900.

CALCUTTA, 59, Bechook Street
SHANGHAI, 166, Nanking Road

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Intimations.

No. 1 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside, 376 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbor and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern, for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 661.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Eds.
Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.
Yokohama, May 13rd, 1905.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.
Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGERS, RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAP, MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, &c., &c., &c.
Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 27, Des Vaux Road.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJENS' GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and F & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1900.

THE THERAPION
MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASSEL) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the story of a man and his experiment, who, after many years of study, has discovered a new method of curing the most dangerous and fatal diseases, such as Cancer, Syphilis, and all kinds of skin diseases, by the use of the THERAPION.

THE THERAPION.
This is a new and powerful medicine, which has been discovered by a man who has spent many years of his life in the study of the human body, and who has discovered a new method of curing the most dangerous and fatal diseases, such as Cancer, Syphilis, and all kinds of skin diseases, by the use of the THERAPION.

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HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is hereby notified that on and after this date, the selling price of ice, will be reduced to HALF A-CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1900.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 noon	12.30 noon	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
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NIGHT CARS
4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDER HUTTENLOCH, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1900.

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE
14, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used, is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tin, by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.
PATHETIC REQUEL TO YORKSHIRE FISHING BOAT DISASTER.

A pathetic sequel to the Flamborough fishing cable disaster is reported.

Six of the village fishermen were drowned off the Yorkshire coast, during a gale, three of them in a brave effort to save the lives of their comrades in another cable.

One of those who lost their lives was Melchior Chadwick, a fine fellow of 36, whose body has not yet been found.

Chadwick was the pride and support of his aged father and mother. Every night, at 9 o'clock, he made his way to the old home, in order to carry his father—himself formerly a fisherman—up to his bed-room.

When the news that her son was dead was broken to Mrs. Chadwick she had a seizure, which deprived her of speech. She lingered a few days and then died.

Her sad fate has seemed to bring a new grief to the village, where most of the blinds remain down. To the public appeal made on behalf of the widows and orphans a good response is being made, but the need is great.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA SPORTSMAN.
LORD ALVERSTONE'S HINTS TO ATHLETES.

SPIRIT OF HONOUR IN COMPETITIONS.

There are few Englishmen so well qualified to speak with authority on athletics, and on sport in general, as Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England. Himself a famous runner in his Varsity days, he has always manifested the keenest practical interest in all exercises tending to the development of the body; and, consequently, the lecture which he delivered recently at the House of Court Mission and Working Men's, was full of genuinely useful tips and wrinkles for athletes.

Here are some of his lordship's remarks on the principal sports of the day:—

Cricket.—In my opinion the finest game there is.

Running.—The great secret of good running is this—run on your toes, keep your body well over the legs, and don't swing your arms about. Above all, never by any chance run flat-footed.

High Jump.—In high jumping many people make the mistake of running too fast at the bar and of taking off too soon. Take off as near to the bar as you conveniently can. For some reason or other, high jumping is not so well done to-day as it was twenty or thirty years ago.

Broad Jump.—You cannot run too fast at a broad jump. Never forget that to jump far you must rise some considerable height from the ground. In my young days, I used to practise for the broad jump with a three or four-foot hurdle a few yards from the take-off, in order to compel myself to rise. Always lengthen your stride before taking off.

Putting the Weight.—Get your body behind the shot. No amount of strength of arm can suffice unless you do this.

Tug-of-war.—The secret lies in all members of the team pulling on the rope at the same instant.

Wrestling.—The Japanese have developed this sport positively into a science.

High Diving.—In high diving it is enormously important to retain your balance, in order to strike the water in the proper attitude and at the proper angle.

There were no pot-hunters in those days, said Lord Alverstone, speaking of the times of the Greek Olympic sports. He demonstrated by means of some very good lantern slides the splendid physical influence of the old Greek sports, and laid particular emphasis on their moral influence.

Use sport for the development of your body, he said, but never descend to pot-hunting. We do not want to develop sport for the professional, nor yet for the prize-winner, but for the amateur who goes in for it for the love of the sport and for the benefit of his limbs. As Professor Jobb said, the body of a man has a glory as well as his spirit.

As for training, do not imagine that a special diet and a stereotyped routine of training are always necessary. And when training, do just enough to keep yourself fit, and not more. Make your final effort, stretch yourself to the utmost of the day of the race.

And now let me emphasise this: If you want to enjoy your sport, if you want to look back on it with pleasure, always compete in the highest spirit of honour. "Never win by a trick or by taking any unfair advantage. Let all be in the finest spirit of honour; for that is how sport does us the most good after all."

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WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and D.U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and D.U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals. Indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

- I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.
- II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.
- III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft, and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock	Aberdeen
Waglan	Sau Ki Wan
Stanley	Sai Kung
Cape Collinson	Sai Tin Koi
	Tai Po

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given in Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light House.

HONGKONG, 19th March, 1900.

Intimations.

Powell's

are now showing
special cretonne and
curtain designs for
the spring season

CURTAIN

Madras Muslins in white
or Ecor with plain,
Frilled or Fancy
Bordered Edges
from 80 cts.
per yard

AND

Plain and Figured
Harness and Book
Muslins in White
and Ecor

Brise Bise
Blinds and Screens

CRETONNE

Very special Plain Book
Muslin-Curtains,
Frilled, 3 sides, in
White only 3 1/2
yards long
\$5.75 per pr.
4 yards long
\$7.50 per
pair

SHOW

New patterns in Lace
Curtains from \$5.00
per pair 4 yards long

SEE

Latest white ground
and floral designs in
washing Cretonne
for loose covers
and curtains

WINDOWS

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.

Intimations.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT
FRENCH STORE
(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING:

At Large and Fancy Assortment of
the Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
PERNOT BISCUITS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1903.

O. G. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS
IN
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application, Coast
Port orders carefully executed
Hongkong, 20th September, 1903.

Build and Design

Rubber Tyre

RICKSHAWS

Standard make or to
order.

STOCK ACCESSORIES

REPAIRS OUTFIT.

DEPOT, KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW
ROOMS,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

Dentistry.

TBIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

FORING THE NILE.

OPENING OF KENCH BARRAGE
BY THE KHEDIVÉ.

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH ENGINEERING.

The Khedive recently performed the ceremony of opening the Ina or Kesch Barrage, a fitting sequel to the great works of the dam at Assuan and the barrage at Assiout, and like them, conceived and carried out by British engineers and contractors. A distinguished gathering included most of the members of the Ministry, Sir Eldon Gorst, Sir William Garstin, Major Macaulay, Director of the State Railways, and Mr. A. Webb, Adviser to the Public Works Ministry.

Isma'il Pasha, Sir, Minister of Public Works, addressing the Khedive, stated that the barrage, of which his Highness would that day lay the last stone, would not only save the province of Kesch from all danger of a calamitous drought, but would improve the conditions of irrigation over 350,000 feddans (about 560,500 acres) of land within its direct radius of action. Moreover, the Treasury would be relieved of a heavy burden, having no longer to make provision against a drought.

CONTRACTING FIRMS.

The Minister continued—it is to the able and wise conceptions of Sir William Garstin, Councilor of the Ministry of Public Works, and his present successor, Mr. A. Webb, that the credit is due for this work, so fruitful in happy results.

The new barrage situated at a distance by river of about 162 kilometres north of the reservoir of Assuan, stretches across the Nile at a height of 9.50 metres above low-water mark. It is 900 metres long and is pierced by 120 doors with opening of five metres, and at its western extremity is a lock 80 metres by 16, for the purpose of carrying on navigation. The upper part of the barrage includes a public road 6 metres wide connecting the two banks of the river.

The work of construction has been entrusted for the masonry to Messrs. John Aird and Co., and for the installations and material in iron and steel to Messrs. Ramsden and Rapier.

COST A MILLION.

Began after the Nile flood of 1905, the work has been carried out so energetically that it is now completely finished, eighteen months before the time allowed by the contract. Great praise is due to the firms employed for the prompt conclusion of the work, also to Mr. M. Macdonald, Director-General of Reservoirs, Mr. E. H. Lloyd, the local engineer, and all the native and European concerned. The total cost of the barrage, with subsidiary works, is £1,000,000.

The Khedive, in reply, made a speech eulogizing the work and the workers. He concluded:—In the name of God, from whom all blessing flow, I declare open the Ina Barrage, a source of prosperity for Egypt and her inhabitants. The Khedive then laid the commemorative stone. His Highness conferred decorations on the occasion on Mr. V. Ebb, Sir John Aird, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Maclure.

SUDANESE MEDICINE.

GRUESOME OPERATIONS.

The third report of the Welcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, just issued, contains a mass of detailed records of interesting experiments and researches, principally connected with tropical medicine.

The material presented is mainly of a highly technical nature, but there are some chapters devoted to the healing art as practised by the natives which afford quaint reading.

El Bimbashi Hassan Effendi Zeki, of the Sudan Medical Department, writing of the general surgical technique among the Derwishes up to comparatively recent years, says:—

"When a bullet lodged near an artery or vein a small piece of lead was placed on the wound, in order that the lead outside might corrode the lead bullet inside. Bullet wounds where the bullet completely perforated the part without effecting a lodgment were filled with honey in order to exclude the air."

Amputations as conducted by the Basir (wise physician) were a gruesome and revolting business.

"The limb to be amputated," says the author, "was stretched out of an opening in the wall of the dwelling, or out of a window by the assistant, the latter standing outside and to the right of the limb. A pillow was placed under the limb, and then the Basir severed the latter with one stroke of a sharp sword. The stump was at once plunged into boiling oil and hemorrhage in this way speedily arrested."

Dressings of butter were applied, until the wound healed or the patient died, the latter being "no uncommon occurrence."

Anæsthetics were unknown. On the other hand, some persons undergoing operations were expected to help the Basir by holding him the instruments he needed.

Extraordinary treatment was employed in the case of many diseases. Headache, for instance, was treated by giving the patient liquid tallow, which was either drunk or poured up the nose through a funnel. A patient suffering from fever was massaged with a mixture of vinegar, salt, and henna. In the case of snake bite, the puncture was first incised, then cupped or burned, following which a "Dilluka," or gathering of people, continuously sang and beat tambours for twenty-four hours to prevent the patient falling asleep.

"It was the fashion to be bled once every six weeks," the writer says, "so that the patient was kept badly employed."

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly report of 20th inst.:

The freight market during the fortnight under review has not been of any importance, and rates generally have been far from satisfactory from owners' point of view.

Saigon/Hongkong.—Considering the time of the year, trade in this direction remains singularly inactive. There has only been one charter during the fortnight on basis of 13 cents. Several chartering orders for small sized steamers were promptly withdrawn on owners making the attempt to obtain a slight advance on before mentioned rate.

From Saigon to Philippines a steamer is reported fixed at 23 cents for 28,000 piculs, and a few transactions have taken place from Saigon to N. C. Java on basis of 22/13 cents to one post.

A charter is on record from Hongkong to Java, passengers and cargo, at \$6,000 lump sum, and from Bangkok to Siboga (Sumatra) for sale, a steamer has been settled at 40 cents from inside the bar and 33 cents from outside.

Newchwang/Canton has two further charters at 25 and 24 cents respectively, in both cases only part cargoes being guaranteed to owners.

In the way of coal charters the following are on record: Puloout to Singapore at 52. Hongkong to Hongkong at \$1.75 and Moji to Hongkong at \$1.50 per ton. Coal tonnage from Japan continues extremely scarce, several Moji-Hongkong inquiries, placed on the London market, being unresponded to.

On "limb" basis, for the term of 3 months local Chinese have taken up a handy-sized Norwegian steamer at \$4,500 per month.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load.—None. Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—None. Departure of Sailers.—None.

FROM TEARS TO THE SMILES OF JOYOUS HEALTH.

PALE GIRLS ARE MADE ROSEY, SAD GIRLS
CHEERFUL, WEAK GIRLS STRONG BY
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

THE CASE OF MISS PERERA OF Ceylon.

"I was always weary and depressed, and very little would make me cry," said Miss Mary Perera, "but oh! since my cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have felt ever so much more cheerful."

Miss Perera is the daughter of Mr. P. Baton Perera, proprietor of the Union Restaurant, Wolfendahl, Colombo. "After my fifteenth year," she continued, "I began to suffer with severe headaches, pains in the back and side, and

FREQUENT FAINTING FITS.

"I became exceedingly thin and pale, my lips were white and bloodless, there were black rings round my eyes, coldness of the hands and feet were among my symptoms, my appetite was so poor that I did not care to take food at all. Often at night I could not sleep for a long while, and then

DREADFUL DREAMS I HAD frightened me."

"The medicines the doctors gave did me no good, and for seven years I went on suffering in the way I have described. It was through reading in a little book delivered at our door one day how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had cured many ladies of similar complaints to mine that I was tempted to try these Pills for myself. By the time I had taken two bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt much better. My appetite had improved, the headaches had ceased, I could sleep well, there were no more pains in my back and side. I also had a healthier colour in my face. After continuing to take the Pills for some little time longer I found myself perfectly well, and ever since then I have remained in good health and HAVE NOT FAINTED ONCE."

Dr. P. Baron Perera, Miss Perera's father said:—"I am delighted with the great good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done my daughter Mary. She suffered with Anæmia and fits formerly, but since taking these Pills she has not had a fit for six months. They have completely cured her, and, besides, have greatly built up her strength and improved her appearance."

By steadily supplying Good Rich Blood, building up the system against the ravages of wasting diseases, and restoring lost strength—that is how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People achieve so many wonderful cures.

They actually make New Rich Blood, and so cure all the disorders caused originally by bad blood, such as Anæmia, Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headaches, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Skin Eruptions generally, and the after effects of Fevers, Dysentery, and Chills.

Men broken down by overwork, excesses, or residence in unhealthy climates are speedily restored by this use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold; they can also be had, post free, six bottles for \$1.00 or 12 bottles for \$1.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 14 Kilkenny Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Intimations.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above CLUB will be held on
THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at the Rooms
of the JOCKEY CLUB, Hongkong Club
Annexe, at 5 P.M.

C. G. MACKIE,

Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [276]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1903. [111]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

or Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [136]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,

LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1904. [150]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 59, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe

to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-

faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1903. [144]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NE NOW DESPAIRS

of any disease, no matter how long it has

been in the system, by the use of

THE THERAPION.

THE THERAPION is a sovereign

remedy for all diseases, no matter how

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Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, MIDDLESBORO',
LONDON, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 9 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger.

Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue is a part of the price of the paper.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On March 16, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of A. LEON, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1909.

CHINESE SHAMEN ON BRITISH VESSELS.

Among the many interesting questions affecting the local shipping community considered at the last meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was one dealing with the question of discharge certificates to "Chinese seamen signing on and being discharged in the Colony in ships on the home run." It may be remembered that last year a strong agitation was promoted in England by unemployed British sailors who objected to the engagement of Chinese crews while they were overlooked. It was charged that Chinese sailors were preferred by shipping agencies and shipowners because of their willingness to accept less than the ordinary rate of wages and that, therefore, British seamen were being ousted at a time when the country was clamouring for crews of British nationality on British vessels. In reply to that allegation, it was claimed that the wages paid Chinese crews was in the aggregate equal to that paid to British seamen and various advantages were detailed as accruing from the engagement of Chinese. In the first place it was argued

that the Chinese were far more amenable to discipline than those of purely British origin; that their services were always to be depended on, that they did not cause disorder or delay by failing to appear when a ship was due to leave port, that they were not given to desertion at intermediate ports of call, and that they were efficient and capable seamen against whom no just cause of complaint could be made except by Trades Unionists and others of that kind. The British seamen, however, were obdurate in claiming what they held to be their rights and it will be in the recollection of readers interested in shipping affairs that serious disturbances occurred in London, Liverpool, Cardiff and elsewhere when Chinese seamen were found to be signing on for outward voyages in preference to the ordinary British tars. At a time when protection was in the air and the dearth of British sailors was the subject of general lament the cause of the demonstrators was espoused by a very considerable section of British public opinion. The Government thereupon took the matter up and it was decided that something should be done in the interest of British as against Chinese crews. But here a new difficulty cropped up, for it became manifest that disabilities could not be imposed by legislation on Chinese of British nationality as a sop to the susceptibilities of the men born in the mother country. In other words, the Chinese seamen hailing from Hongkong and Singapore could not possibly be brought within the limits of any Act which was antagonistic to their rights as citizens of the British Empire. It would be difficult to impose the language test on an acknowledged British subject and the only method of restricting the employment of Chinese other than British subjects was to require them to understand the words of command as rendered in English, while the British Chinese should be required to prove their nationality and place of origin. That was done by legislative enactment but difficulties still remained. It is no uncommon thing for a seaman of British-Chinese origin to sell his discharge to another who is a Chinese subject—and it has been left for the Harbour Master, Commander Basil Taylor, to apply the "Continuous Discharge Certificates" instituted in 1905 to Hongkong, to be applied to Chinese seamen engaged on home vessels and discharged in this Colony. These certificates contain a "virtual history" of the holder's sea service, and Mr. Taylor stated in a letter to the Colonial Secretary that "In order to adapt the system to Chinese, it will be necessary for their photographs to be attached. My experience has shown me that a single full face or 2 face photograph is not sufficient for identification; there should therefore be two photographs, one full face and one in profile. I attach a cancelled form—one of those issued at home—with an amended front sheet, such as I suggest should be employed here." He added in his official communication: "I suggest that these forms should be used only for ships on the Home run, at present, as until the Chinese understand them, there would be considerable difficulty in using them on the East. On the Home run most of the difficulties do not exist and the new form would be of great use at home ports, more especially in view of the language test. If these forms are approved and instituted, it will be advisable that similar forms be used at other Far Eastern ports in order that there may be uniformity, and also that their full value may be obtained; for they would lose much of their usefulness if restricted to but one port." No doubt the idea is excellent in theory but it is difficult to see how it could be carried out effectively in practice. To begin with the machinery necessary would be large and expensive, if every Chinese seaman of local origin had to be registered locally and even then the safeguard against false declarations would be infinitesimal. The system has been tried in the case of bank-ruptcy petitions, with what success readers can judge for themselves. When the proposition was placed before the Chamber of Commerce at the instance of the Colonial Secretary, the General Committee expressed the belief that the consensus of opinion among shipowners at home was that the new system had not resulted in the benefits anticipated. The Committee were of the opinion that the idea was impracticable when applied to Chinese seamen and if brought into force on the China Coast would be a decided disadvantage to British Shipping in obtaining labour. The Committee were therefore not prepared to support the scheme. We are of opinion that the Committee's view will be sustained by the shipping community generally, although, at the same time, the efforts of the Harbour Master in this direction are worthy of every commendation.

At the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., to be held on April 16, next at 4.30 p.m., the Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend to shareholders of 75 per cent. (the last dividend of 100 per cent. of 1907 account, also a special dividend of 5 per cent. 5 per share, out of interest account for 1908) and the transfer of \$50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund and \$10,000 to credit of building fund.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 20th February was delivered in London on the 20th inst.

THE Chinese Navy Commissioners propose going on a tour to inspect and decide on a Naval base.

THE Prince Regent has fixed on May 10 as the day on which he will ascend the Wan Hui Throne Hall to grant interviews to princes, nobles and officials.

In consequence of the sudden death of General Orford, Mrs. Basil Taylor's father, she is obliged to cancel her invitations for tomorrow night.

THE recent inactivity of spot shares in Tokio is attributed to the issue of an Argentine loan of 400,000,000 francs, which will be launched in Paris on the 26th inst.

POLICEMAN Edwards, of the Water Police Station, prosecuted two men at the Police Court, this morning, for being on board the steamship CHAM yesterday saw permission. They were fined \$10 each.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Colonial Government \$300

ANOTHER foreign undesirable, who was seen approaching pedestrians in Des Vaux Road on Sunday night, was promptly placed under arrest. In the Police Court, to-day, a fine of \$10 was imposed. A few more prosecutions may put an end to the nuisance.

LAST night being somewhat dark Chan Sheung was in need of a lamp to find his way home. He knew where he could get one "on the spot," so to speak, and went to the Commissariat Department. There he found the object of his visit, which cost the Army people \$5. Chan was found too—Two months.

AN Indian policeman was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with stealing a bottle of milk from a Dairy Farm coolie at the Peak yesterday. The coolie, it was said, left his basket on the Peak Road. Defendant came along and was alleged to have removed a bottle. He was seen and arrested. The case was remanded.

A MONTI's hard labour and in addition four hours in the stocks, was the sentence Lam Hop (unemployed) received in the Police Court, to-day, for stealing brass belonging to the Green Island Cement Company at Hok On, yesterday. The brass was strapped round Lam's waist when he was searched when attempting to leave the works.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st March, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	428	223
Chinese.....	217	3,533
Total.....	645	3,756

SENTENCE of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed on a coolie named Cheong Shing to-day, for pilfering a pair of trousers, a vest, a pair of braces and a tin of tobacco, the properties of the quartermasters' Walham and Christenson—of the steamer Mongolia. The theft was committed yesterday when Cheong went on board "to visit a friend."

FOR hanging an excise officer on the head "because he was not attending to his own business," as they thought, two men—Wong Wai, an accountant, Tann Wing Chin, a shop coolie, sixty years of age, of 140, Queen's Road Central, had to contribute \$5 apiece to Government to-day. The excise officer, it would appear, went in search of illicit opium. He found none, it was stated, but got a hammering.

A CHINESE washerwoman, whose duty took her on board the American battleships in harbour, was found in possession of a gold watch and chain yesterday, which were reported lost a few days ago. The articles were taken from one of the cabins of the Charleston. The woman could not explain how she came in possession of the valuables, and on being charged was fined \$50, the alternative being three months' gaol.

A CARPENTER, Mok Shek, called at a stall in Bonham Street yesterday, and asked for a pair of shoes. He wanted a cheap one, he said, and a thirty-three cent pair was handed to him. Mok tried them on, forgot to take them off, and when the hawker, who had been attending another customer, looked round the only thing he saw was Mok's cast-off. A noise was raised, Mok was caught, and to-day he began a term of fourteen days' hard in the V.G.

OFFERING money to a policeman is not a good proposition—especially when you want the policeman to do something for you. Evidently Lai Lal did not know this, or else he was lying. Yesterday Lai was arrested for exposing for sale pigs' entrails in a place other than a market. On the way to the lock-up he attempted to buy his release, offering the policeman a sixpence, which, of course, was taken as evidence against the briber. To Mok's surprise, he was sentenced this morning to a month's hard labour for bribing a police officer to pay a fine of \$5 for the offence, which he had committed.

Tribute to Mr. Wise.

MR. GOMPERTZ'S APPOINTMENT.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM BENCH AND BAR.

A very pleasing function took place in the Supreme Court this forenoon, the occasion being to welcome the newly-appointed Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) and to pay a tribute to Mr. Justice Wise, who has recently retired from active service.

There was a large attendance of the legal fraternity present, among these being Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Sir Henry Berkeley (acting Attorney-General) Mr. H. G. Calhoun, Messrs. C. W. Wilkinson, H. L. Dennis, J. Scott Harrison, E. J. Giff, F. B. Denon, F. B. L. Bowley, A. G. Jackson, P. M. Hodgson, F. C. Barlow, P. W. Goldring, P. Sydenham Dixon, H. G. C. Bailey, F. P. Hall, C. F. Dixon, O. D. Thomson, S. W. Tso, H. K. Holmes, F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, Otto Kong, W. J. Daniel, Leo d'Almeida e Castro, H. L. Dennis, J. C. Crowther Smith, J. H. Gardiner, G. B. Johnson, W. E. L. Shenton and Reader Harris.

Mrs. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. E. H. J. Gompertz were also among those present.

A WISE JUDGE.

The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Riggall), on whose right sat Mr. Justice Gompertz, opened the proceedings by addressing the gathering. He opened by saying that he had asked the members of the legal profession to meet there to-day to say a few words to one who had retired in good health—and he hoped he would retain it—and was on the Pension List. It might be a presumption on his part to speak where others knew Mr. Justice Wise so well, but he (the Chief Justice) came to know him very well, and he never knew one better fitted for his duties than the retired judge. He knew him to be very wise—(laughter)—suits knew him well as an impartial judge; he was summary wise. They had met there that day to welcome the coming of a man as the paragon. The Court of Hongkong was proclaimed the premier Court in the world and in line with that it should the premier position, for here the East kissed the West, men of all nationalities congregated here, hence there were many disputes and conflicts of law arose which would confuse members of the legal profession in other parts. Every judge appointed to the Supreme Court of this Colony had been seconded by the legal fraternity. Mr. Gompertz was well chosen and well fitted for the appointment, and to-day he took up his position in the Court, and the Colony approved of his promotion. For himself, the Chief Justice concluded, he never heard of a promotion—except one which His Majesty had granted—in which he was more greatly pleased.

SENTIMENTS OF THE BAR.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., replied on behalf of the members of the Bar and profession. The profession, he said, echoed the sentiments of regret and appreciation of Mr. Wise, who had fallen from the Chief Justice. Mr. Wise, during his tenure of high office which he held on long, discharged his duties with marked ability. To the last he possessed the confidence of all who appeared before him, which added to his natural esteem and affection, deep and true. The regard which had bound them to the able judge had at last been severed. The Bar desired to offer its congratulations to Mr. Gompertz. It believed that he would follow in Mr. Wise's footsteps, and he desired to add the assurance of the appointment of Mr. Gompertz to the office met with the satisfaction of the entire profession.

AS CHIEF JUSTICE'S CLERK.

Mr. H. L. Dennis said that he wished, as the only official present, to say that he knew Mr. Wise since he first arrived in the Colony. Mr. Wise was clerk to Chief Justice Phillips, and later practised at the Bar. He (Mr. Dennis) was the only solicitor to give him a brief, and instructed him, at Canton, in 1881. He had great respect for him as a great lawyer and socially a good friend. Regarding Mr. Gompertz all knew him, and they were glad to hear of his appointment.

THE COMMAND.

At this stage Mr. Arthur Smith (Registrar of the Supreme Court) read the command, as given below, Mr. Justice Gompertz standing by the while. The command was:—

F. D. LUGARD, Governor.

EDWARD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India;

To our trusty and well-beloved Henry Gompertz Johnston Gompertz, Esquire, one of our Council learned in the law.

Now know you that we, taking into consideration your loyalty, integrity and ability, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint and do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Henry Gompertz Johnston Gompertz to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, from the twenty-first day of March, 1909, inclusive, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office and place during our pleasure with all the rights, profits, privileges and advantages therein belonging or appertaining, provided always that you the said Henry Gompertz Johnston Gompertz do actually reside within our said Colony and do not quit the same without the previous permission of our Governor of our Colony, or of such person as may for the time being be charged with the Government thereof. And also that you execute the said office in your own person except in case of sickness or other incapacity, and do in all other matters and things perform the duties thereof in a discreet and orderly manner.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and to be sealed with the public seal of Our Colony aforesaid.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved FREDERICK JOHN DALRYMPLE-CARD, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of the Order of the British Empire, Governor for the time being of our said Colony, this twenty-first day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and in the ninth year of Our reign.

By command.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Gompertz—I thank you all from my heart for the very kind and friendly manner in which you have welcomed me to the Bench. I am sure that the future will prove that the Bar and the public are right in their confidence in me.

Hongkong University.

SIR FREDERICK'S AND LORD CECIL'S SCHEMES COMPARED.

HONGKONG SCHEME HAS PRIOR CLAIM.

Whatever may be the outcome of the proposal to establish a University in Hongkong, the thanks of residents in the Crown Colony, and of British educationists generally, are due to Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, for the enthusiastic manner in which he has taken up the matter and worked for the success of the scheme, writes the N. C. D. News editorially. The foundation of such an institution in Hongkong is not the idea of a day; for years the need has been felt, but the financial question effectively barred every proposition until Mr. E. N. Mody offered to present to the Colony the buildings necessary to start a University. Mr. Mody's original offer was to give a sum of \$150,000 for this purpose and a further sum of \$100,000 towards endowment. The Colonial Director of Public Works, however, estimated that the buildings proposed would cost not less than \$200,000. Mr. Mody thereupon undertook to provide the buildings in accordance with the plans prepared, of which he approved, no matter what the cost might be, stipulating only that he should use on the buildings the \$100,000 originally given for endowment, if it should be required. Sir F. Lugard, assisted by representative men in the Colony, then drew up a scheme, but it was hardly satisfactory to Mr. Mody, inasmuch as it was his ambition to see this University working during his life-time, and he urged that immediate steps should be taken to invite subscriptions for endowment, etc., and stated that he would leave his offer open for six months from January 1, 1909, with this object. The sum required for furnishing, equipment and endowment represents a capital fund of about £100,000, or \$1,350,000, which must be raised by subscription before the University can become operative.

The Governor set to work immediately after Mr. Mody had made his magnificent offer. The proposal was discussed by the leading men in the Colony and a Committee of eleven, including two Chinese members of the Legislative Council, under the presidency of Sir F. Lugard, was formed to deal with all questions regarding the scheme. Application was made to the Secretary of State for his sanction to devote a free site near the junction of the Bonham and Pokfulam Roads to the purpose, and a favourable reply is expected. His Excellency has also written to the British Minister in Peking asking him to inform the Chinese Government of the project, and to invite its support; to the Governor of India; to the Governor of the Straits Settlements; to the China Association; to Lord Curzon (Chancellor of Oxford University); to the Viceroy of Canton, who has replied in a very friendly letter; to Lord Elgin (late Secretary for the Colonies); the Shanghai Municipal Council; and others. The scheme as drawn up confines itself to an endowment fund, practical one. When the necessary funds are promised, a special Committee will decide upon the facilities to be instituted, but those of Medicine and Applied Science will be established first. The University will be open to all races and creeds and the following will be admitted as undergraduate students:—(a) All who are graduates of the Hongkong College of Medicine; (b) Such additional students, not being members of the College, as have passed the School or Oxford or Cambridge Local Examination or an equivalent test. The London or other British University will be requested to conduct the examination for degrees, but as soon as one or more students have thus graduated, the Governor of Hongkong will be requested to apply to His Majesty in Council for the grant of a Royal Charter. The objects of the University will be to afford a higher education, more especially in subjects of practical utility, on the lines of such Universities as Leeds and Birmingham, and to confer degrees of a standard not inferior to those conferred by such Universities in Great Britain; to develop and form the character of students no less than their intellectual faculties; to offer equal facilities for students of all races; to extend the knowledge of the English language in the Far East; and to promote a good understanding with the neighbouring Empire of China. Sir Frederick Lugard has emphasized his view that the University should be under the management of a Senate of its own, and should rely upon its own funds; and, further, that a sound, practical, secular education should be given. This University will not be a rival nor in any way antagonistic to Universities or other educational establishments in China, but it will educate men to be of practical use in this Empire as doctors, engineers, surveyors, electricians, and, it is hoped, officials, administrators and Governors. If an Arts degree be established, it will embrace instruction in Chinese literature and classics as well as in the history and ethics of the Western races.

We cannot refrain from comparing this scheme with that which Lord William Cecil is actively advocating at Peking, namely, to establish a University in China to be organized under the auspices of Oxford and Cambridge. As has already been pointed out the latter is to be of an avowedly Christian character, its aim being at once to transplant our higher educational system and to propagate the Christian point of view. A meeting of influential men held in Peking decided that the scheme as contemplated was not practical and, as an alternative, they recommended the establishment of a system of scholarship similar to those founded by the late Cecil Rhodes. The Hongkong scheme is nothing if not practical, and certainly has prior claims on the support of British Universities and the British public. The question of a University for Hongkong is not a local one, but one of imperial interest, and the prestige and influence of Great Britain will be increased and extended in China and throughout the Far East if the University is established.

As to the prohibition of plantation, Viceroy or Governor, the Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shensi and Military Governors are commanded to direct their subordinates to carry out the suppression with care and thoroughness. They should also cause other grains to be planted in place of the pernicious drug, and they will be rewarded according to the degree of success they attain. The Ministry of the Interior will supervise these measures being put in operation.

In regard to devising means to fill the deficit of duties and like, the Ministry of Finance is desired carefully to consider the question. It is undoubtedly an important point to be dealt with, but it may be disposed of by weighing advantages and drawbacks and considering all possible resources. Viceroy and Governors who may have valuable suggestions on the question are ordered to transmit the same for their adoption, so that those carrying out the suppression need not be hampered by financial considerations. Though the Government is in straitened circumstances, it will neither seek to satisfy its hunger nor quench its thirst at the expense of this harmful poison, so that it may rid its people of this great bane.

Dividing, in this way, the responsibilities and actions, no evasion of burden will be permitted and all concerned are commanded to put forth their best energies to aid in the speedy and proper rule by taking natural advantages to ameliorate the conditions of life among the people. After receipt of the said edicts, officials are commanded to make a careful report of the progress of the suppression to the Ministry of Finance.

reason representations might be made to the Home Government and Home educationists to assist in raising the required sum for the endowment. It is true that the project is primarily for the Chinese, and in order to secure the support of the Chinese community both in Hongkong and South China definite and practical steps are being taken. But a nation that contributes large sums annually to educational work in China, over which it has little or no control, should respond in a hearty manner to the appeal to support an institution in a British colony which, from its inception, will be well governed and of practical utility alike to Chinese and foreign youths who are living in the Far East.

The Opium Question.

PROHIBITION REITERATED.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following translation of an Imperial Edict, bearing date 15th inst., is from the columns of the N. C. D. News:—

Opium suppression is a necessary measure to the strengthening of Our Empire as well as the mangle of the development and instruction of the people, involving, as it does, questions of hygiene, of enriching the people, of developing terrestrial profits and of arresting a drain on the national wealth. All eyes are turned to this subject and much universal sympathy and assistance have been exhibited.

On the question, three steps are closely inter-related and dependent, and these are: prohibition of smoking and of plantation, and devising of means to raise revenue to fill the deficit caused in the opium duties. Should any one of these be inefficiently carried out, the other two will in consequence be hampered and success would be looked for in vain.

In recent years, though officials, addicted to the smoking habit have been examined and denounced on repeated occasions by the Anti-Opium Commissioners and Viceroy and Governors of the provinces, there will exist a number of them who trifle with the interdiction and veneer their faults in that respect.

With regard to the prohibition of the poppy plantation in the provinces, it was first decided to decrease the plantation gradually in ten years. Later, the authorities of Yunnan, Szechuan, Shanxi, Chihli, Heilungkiang and other provinces asked permission to forbid plantation entirely in one year. This, no doubt, shows great energy of purpose, but whether their intention is thoroughly carried out in all their provinces, and whether the local officials succeed in inducing the people to plant other profitable products on their soil to yield them a living so that they gladly submit to the suppression, remains to be seen.

The duties and like on this drug are required for the bulk of the army's expenses. Recently, the Ministry of Finance memorialized us and obtained permission to increase the price of salt to make up for these duties and like. This plan, however, only aggregated for five million taels and there still remains a large deficit.

We are eagerly bent on introducing a better government and between our agitation at the long weakness of our people, in whom it is difficult to infuse energy, and the fact that the expectations of the friendly Powers may not be easily satisfied, we are filled with constant and pressing anxiety. We hereby reiterate the prohibition against smoking. The Anti-Opium Commissioners and the high officials in the capital and provinces are held responsible to forbid, faithfully and with energy, all officials, civil or military, to smoke. Those in command of troops or in charge of educational institutions are made responsible for suppression of smoking among soldiers and students. As to merchants and the people, the Ministry of the Interior, the Viceroy, Governors, Military Governors and the Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shensi. They will try to obtain the best prescriptions, establish Anti-Opium institutes and distribute free medicines when necessary. They should encourage their sense of honour and adopt the plans and practices of foreign countries so that the people's vices may be gradually lessened and finally eradicated.

As to the prohibition of plantation, Viceroy or Governor, the Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shensi and Military Governors are commanded to direct their subordinates to carry out the suppression with care and thoroughness. They should also cause other grains to be planted in place of the pernicious drug, and they will be rewarded according to the degree of success they attain. The Ministry of the Interior will supervise these measures being put in operation.

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Dividing, in this way, the responsibilities and actions, no evasion of burden will be permitted and all concerned are commanded to put forth their best energies to aid in the speedy and proper rule by taking natural advantages to ameliorate the conditions of life among the people. After receipt of the said edicts, officials are commanded to make a careful report of the progress of the suppression to the Ministry of Finance.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SALT SMUGGLING.

JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS IMPLICATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st March.

In consequence of certain Japanese and Russian subjects being engaged in the salt smuggling traffic, H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has requested the Waiwupu to apply to the Japanese and Russian Ministers in Peking for an explanation.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st March.

Some time ago the Russian Authorities insisted on Chinese subjects paying duty on goods carried by the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Waiwupu has now opened negotiations with Russia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has directed the Taotai at Harbin to proceed to Peking forthwith in connection with the matter.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

TO STUDY ENGLISH.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st March.

The Prince Regent regrets that he is not conversant with the European languages and has especially asked Cheong Tak-yi to give him lessons in English.

IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

JAPANESE REPRESENTATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st March.

Mr. Ijūin, Japanese Minister in Peking, has notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Japanese Government will be represented at the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su by a certain Prince.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

WHEREWITHAL FOR THE PROJECT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st March.

Prince Su is somewhat perplexed over the difficulties experienced in raising funds for the naval reorganization scheme.

The Prince Regent has expressed as his opinion that, if retrenchment were effected in the yamens in Peking and the Provinces, there need be no anxiety that the funds will not be forthcoming.

NA TUNG.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st March.

Na Tung has slightly improved, but is still unable to walk.

CANTON TARTAR GENERAL.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st March.

The new Tartar General for Canton left Hankow on 20th inst., and will leave Shanghai on 24th inst. en route to the Southern capital.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:

March 21st, 7:05 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Visayas or Northern Mindanao. Moving W.N.W.

March 22nd, 11:35 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon East of the Visayas. Moving N.W. and N.

PORTUGUESE NAVAL VISITORS.

OFFICIAL CALLS.

Mr. J. J. Leiria, consul for Portugal, paid an official visit to the commander and officers of the cruiser Vasco da Gama, which arrived from Macao on Saturday afternoon. There was the usual salute in honour of the consular official. The return visit will probably be made to-morrow. Consul Leiria and Capt. A. Almeida, of the Vasco da Gama, were the guests of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander-in-Chief, at luncheon to-day on board the flagship, H.M.S. King Alfred. The Portuguese naval commander will pay an official call on the Governor and General Officer Commanding the Troops to-morrow. On Saturday last the commanders and officers of the Patria and Dilly were entertained to dinner by Consul Leiria, who will be the guest of his naval compatriots at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow night.

GOUGH STREET KITCHEN ABLAZE.

LOSS OF PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT \$500.

A fire, which might have proved serious owing to the unfavourable wind, broke out at 43, Gough Street—a thoroughfare jutting from Lyndhurst Terrace—just before midnight yesterday, but was quickly subdued by the Fire Brigade. It started in the kitchen, where it burned furiously for a time and things looked black, as a strong wind was blowing the flames to the other tenements.

Owing to the narrowness of the street the fire fighters, who were in charge of Chief Inspector Baker, were somewhat handicapped, but they tackled the outbreak well, notwithstanding. The hydrants in three streets were brought into work, and not many minutes after the alarm had been turned in, powerful streams of water were playing on the building.

The fire, by the time the brigade arrived, had a good hold on the rear part of the building, and it was not long ere it crossed to the kitchen of the adjoining house (No. 45). The occupants of near-by houses were in a great state of alarm and no time was lost in removing their belongings to safer quarters. As usual the police reserves were out and in some cases force had to be used to keep off the pressing crowd.

In about an hour, thanks to the ample supply of water, the fire was under control and very soon afterwards extinguished. The main damage was done to the kitchen, where a quantity of inflammable stuff was stored, while the rest was destroyed by water. It is estimated that the loss, which, we understand, is covered by insurance, will amount to close on \$500.

SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

Two resolutions on the official list of motions to be proposed at the annual meeting of ratepayers enter the domain of one local habité politique, and the community has every reason to welcome their appearance as a clear indication that the Council is not forgetting that its authority for action in all such matters can be derived from Ratepayers alone. These resolutions concern the extension of the Settlement and gambling beyond limits. By the manner in which they are debated, whether opinion be for or against the resolutions, it will be possible to gauge the extent of the practical interest taken by the community at large in the broader features of local politics. There can be no doubt, however, that the Council has acted wisely and tactfully in taking this opportunity of bringing the two subjects before Ratepayers. Both have figured prominently in Municipal Minutes of recent years, and it would have been open to misunderstanding; if the Council had continued to plough a lonely furrow, without seeking the support of and instruction from the Settlement as a whole. One and the same principle is at stake in each resolution, that no community, any more than an individual, can exist in complete indifference to and independence of its surroundings. In the case of the individual, the principle has given rise to the universal system of government; with communities, when an uncivilized or ill-governed state abut on a civilized and orderly country, the former is either absorbed eventually or neutral ground is arbitrarily interposed as a buffer between the two. There is nothing strange, nothing to which exception can be taken, in the desire of this Administration for law and order on its boundaries. An abnormal condition of things exists when it is sought to say to a modern progressive community: "Thus far and no further" to confine a town of the potentialities of Shanghai within hard and fast limits, proved already beyond possibility of contradiction to be too small for it.

Unless the hopes and expectations of every single resident among the 14,500 foreigners and 410,000 Chinese in Shanghai are to be belied, the Settlement must continue to grow. If the same standard of orderly government existed on each side of our northern and western boundaries, as is the case with the southern boundary, any that separates the International Settlement from the French Concession, there would be little or no need for the extension of the Settlement. Between our French neighbours and ourselves there exist almost identical views regarding health, police and sanitary requirements, with the result that a common frontier, even if it should run down the middle of a road, would present no great difficulty to the respective administrations. When our boundary touches Chinese territory, a wholly different condition of things exists. On the other side we are confronted not only with an altogether alien conception of government, but also with a seemingly studied desire to promote friction. Regarding the latter it may be urged in some quarters that the friction is confined to the subordinate of both administrations; but this fact does not minimise its undesirable nature, nor make it a less intolerable state of affairs. The constant clashing of police authorities tends to the permanent embitterment of the relations

between Chinese and foreigners, and it is in the interests of neither party to see it continued. A further instance has to be recorded as recently as Saturday, and without inquiry into the merits of the incident, will be admitted that such fresh occurrences of this nature aggravates feeling on both sides of the boundary. The solution of the difficulty, as we cannot hope to reform at once the Chinese system of government and mode of life, is to be found in placing a buffer between the Settlement and the territory administered by Chinese or by extending our boundary to a distant point to which it may reasonably be supposed that Shanghai will have no chance of growing, at least before present differences of temperament and administration between Chinese and foreigners are removed.

In Resolution VIII the Council proposes that it should be empowered to obtain an extension of the Settlement as far as the railway line, not incorporating it, but placing this well-defined boundary between ourselves and Chinese territory. Such an extension is required in the interests of our relations with the Chinese and for the welfare of the Settlement. It would entail no pecuniary loss on the Chinese, as no revenue is derived by them from the strips of land to be ceded. On the other hand it would contribute largely to the well-being of the foreign residents and of the half million Chinese living in the district known as "Chapel," which is largely inhabited by a low class of Chinese, with their methods and mud huts erected on unimproved ground, often under water for extended periods and always in a most insanitary condition. Shanghai is threatened with plague this year, and experienced teachers how quick this fell disease is to find out a danger spot of this nature and to bathe upon it. From there the process of dissemination would be simple enough; for the district is virtually in our midst. The other tract of land which it is sought to incorporate within Settlement limits is part of the Paoshan district, up to the railway line. It is here that conflicts with the Chinese police are most frequent, while within the area asked for a large number of foreign houses, twenty-five semi-public or industrial institutions, as well as the new Public Park and Rifle Range are to be found. An extension of the boundary would lead to removal to a greater distance from the centre of the Settlement of numerous gangs of loafers and lawless characters who, now profit by Chinese negligence to hang upon our borders at spots where they can most easily slip into the Settlement unobserved. When the last extension of the Settlement was obtained in 1898, with Dr. J. O. Ferguson representing the Chinese authorities, this Paoshan land was omitted on the understanding that the question would be brought up again for ultimate adjustment. Even in those days the Chinese authorities urged that they had "already provided for Police Stations, roads and lighting of the streets outside the Settlement." The same contention is advanced to-day, but carries equally little weight. We may hope, therefore, that the Chinese authorities will once more see the wisdom of providing for the normal extension of this Settlement, which confers the greatest possible benefits on hundreds of thousands of Chinese and is a magnificent model of municipal administration set for millions to imitate.—N. C. D. News.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

DRUGS IN FISH BARRELS.

The *Manila Times*, of 17th inst., reports: Opium to the value of between \$5,000 and \$7,000 was found in some barrels of dried fish on the custom house wharf this morning by Assistant Chief Keith of the Customs secret service.

Last evening news was received by the secret service that there was more opium hidden in barrels of fish imported from China, as was the small amount taken a few days ago. In a consignment of eight barrels of fish marked "T. B." three large tins containing 150 packages of opium which weighed 61 kilos were found in the barrels numbered 1, 2, and 3.

As yet the officials do not know positively who the owner of the stuff is, but it is believed to be the same Chinese who tried to import that which was found a few days ago, both consignments of fish coming in from Amoy on the steamer *Taiyang* last Friday. Two of the men who were supposed to own the opium joined the other day have left the city, one sailing on the *Rubi* on Saturday and the other on the *Tsun* yesterday afternoon.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The fifty-eighth report presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting, held at the head office, Yokohama, on Wednesday, 10th March, is as follows:—

Gentlemen:—The directors submit to you the appended statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and of the profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December 1908.

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 1,115,535 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 10,798,765 of which yen 7,847,083 have been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, &c., leaving a balance of yen 2,951,682 for appropriation.

Owing to the continued depreciation in the price of silver towards the end of the last half-year, the directors have decided to adjust the rate of the silver fund held in China by writing off the balance of the silver depreciation fund.

The directors now propose that yen 400,000 be added to the reserve fund and recommended a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent, per annum, which will absorb yen 1,400,000.

The balance, yen 1,551,682, will be carried forward to the credit of profit account.

BANK OF YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Head Office, Yokohama, 10th March 1909.

CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 20th March.

Yesterday the usual annual meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company was held when there were some six hundred shareholders present. The Taoist of Constabulary (Wong Ping Pit), the Taoist for the Development of Native Industries (Chan Mong Tsang), the Kwangchow Prefect and the two District Magistrates of Nanchow and Pan Yu were invited to attend. Mr. Ng Kuei Chin, of Shanghai, the representative of the Shanghai Railway Shareholders' Union, was elected to the chair. The accounts of the Company for last year were presented to the meeting, when there were many items which the shareholders desired to check before being passed. It was decided that a body of the members should be selected to audit the accounts. Most of the shareholders present expressed their opinion that they would not be responsible for the increase in salaries of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company.

AFTER THE FIRE.

Exciting scene in Pottinger Street. Long after the fire brigade had left the scene of the fire, which broke out in Pottinger Street on Saturday afternoon, a crowd was seen leaving one of the damaged buildings carrying a bamboo basket on which appeared the letters "M.B.K." in his hand. This was about 8 p.m. The Indian policeman, who had been deputed to look after the premises, attempted to seize the crowd, but the latter, from all accounts, struck out boldly. Both men closed and in the ensuing struggle it was alleged that the crowd drew a penknife and cut the policeman on the hand. In his endeavour to strike another blow he tripped and fell, striking his head on the curbstone and sustaining a nasty wound on the forehead. The disturbance that was made attracted a large crowd, in which was a European, who had been to see the cinematograph. He had heard the noise and arrived on the scene in time to relieve the crowd of his knife. The crowd, who was now bleeding copiously from his wound, was taken, covered in blood, to the Central Police Station. There he gave the name of U Fan and his address, 24, Third Street. He refused to go to hospital when asked by Inspector Feolton. This afternoon he was arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp, charged with theft and assault. He denied the charges, however, and the case was adjourned in order to allow the prosecution to secure more witnesses, and, if possible, the European.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The C.N. steamer *Shuntien*, Captain Bennett, which arrived at Shanghai on Friday afternoon from northern ports, reported that on the 10th inst. she sighted a small Chinese steamer named *Hsin Li Yun* flying signals of distress between Chefoo and Weihaiwei. As soon as the signals were made out, the *Shuntien* altered her course and bore down on the disabled vessel at 4:30 p.m. On getting within hail it was found that the *Hsin Li Yun* was anchored at a point twenty-five miles from Weihaiwei with her propeller gone. It had worked loose from the shaft, leaving the ship helpless, in which condition she had been for five hours. The Captain asked to be towed to Weihaiwei and stated that he had forty-five passengers on board, Chinese and Japanese. A line was passed to the vessel and she was taken in tow at 5 p.m. and headed for Weihaiwei, which port was reached and the disabled vessel anchored at 8 p.m. Had the vessel not received assistance from some passing steamer when she did, it is probable, from the position she was in, that she would have dragged her anchors and driven ashore in the northerly gale that came on late in the day, *Shanghai Times*.

THE SERVANT QUESTION IN INDIA.

LEGISLATION DEMAND.

Cries go up from all sides for some kind of legislation regarding domestic servants, that shall be just alike to employees and employed, to which the Government maintains an attitude of stolid indifference. The last adjective is used with no intent of implying disrespect to the Government. It is designed simply to express a very general and by no means decreasing public sentiment about the absence of perception which characterizes the outlook of the Government on a serious public nuisance. All wages are increasing around us, and while the annual globe-trotters make things worse by giving fabulous wages to men whom they employ during their winter tour of two or three months—largesses which enable some of these fortunate servants to live in idleness, if they so like, for the remainder of the year—all classes of masters, getting less than £1,000 a month, are put to all manner of annoyance and inconvenience, sometimes from sheer insolence, often from the struggle for indifference of servants to their own true interests. It is surely the interest of a decent servant to obtain continuous employment at a good living wage. Necessaries of life have risen in cost for servants no less than for masters with recent years; and if £10, £12, £14, or even £15, be not too low a level for the living wage of a boy of from 17 to 20 years of age, who has a good concept of himself, and means to do no more than he can be compelled by constant watchfulness to do, some authoritative decrees on the subject would be useful. One hears of stories of servants doing both duties of table servant and butler, with easy hours; for £12 and £14 and declining to go on work in quarters which their employers do not deem fit to maintain on a level to get afterwards when they have the master has just come in, and needs a serving of white cloth, a new pair of shoes, a new pair of gloves, and so on, and so on, and so on.

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 23rd March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, AN ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE GOODS, &c., &c.;

—ALSO—
One LARGE MUSICAL BOX "CARMINA."
One POLYPHONE and RECORDS,
One PIANOLA and MUSIC ROLLS,
AND
One GRAMOPHONE and RECORDS.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1909. [281]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship "SUISANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 14th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1909. [6]

notice on being found fault with, even without abuse or anger. There are surely some good-natured and decent masters in this country who deserve to be better served, and who are willing to pay any reasonable salary for a fairly honest return of work, who might be protected from continuous worry. The country is in a condition in which the Government might well hesitate to impose any severe restraints upon any class of labour. But, is there nothing that can be done in the interests of servants themselves—of which legislators have not yet thought because they have not themselves yet been troubled?—L. P. Gaskell.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Fookang*) 23rd inst.
American (*Tenyo Maru*) 24th inst.
German (*Golden*) 25th inst.
Indian (*Laitang*) 28th inst.

The *S. S. Kumeric* left Moji for Hongkong on 19th inst.

The *S. S. C. P. K. Co's s.s. Empress of China* arrived at New York on 20th inst.

The Danish *s.s. Cathay* left Shanghai on 20th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on 24th inst.

The N. Y. K. *s.s. Ceylon Maru* left Moji for this port on 19th inst., and is expected here on 24th inst.

The G. P. R. Co's *s.s. Empress of India* left Yokohama on 21st inst., at noon, for Victoria and Vancouver.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's *s.s. Arabia* left Singapore for this port on 20th inst., at 5 p.m., and is due here on 26th inst., at 5 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Kluis* left Shanghai on 20th inst., at 10 p.m., and may be expected here on 23rd inst., at 6 a.m.

The N. Y. K. *s.s. Takasaki Maru*, Bombay Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 26th inst.

The N. Y. K. *s.s. Anaba Maru*, European Line, left Moji for this port via Shanghai on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 26th inst.

The T. K. K. *s.s. Tenyo Maru* sailed from Nagasaki on 20th inst., at 3 p.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong from Nagasaki direct on 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.

The N. Y. K. *s.s. Tango Maru*, American Line, left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 24th inst.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Golden* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 24th ult., left Singapore yesterday, at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

A STABBING affray is reported to have occurred at West Point late last night. A coolie named Ho Yu was stabbed in the side. A tailor, giving the name of Chin Kwan, has been placed under arrest on suspicion of being the guilty party. It is alleged that both men quarrelled about a woman, and the stabbing followed. The injured man was taken to hospital. His alleged offender is being detained by the police until the discharge of the coolie from hospital.

C. J. MARCHANT, the Parson who was arrested in Hongkong last month at the request of the Manila police on a charge of disposing of certain jewelry which it is alleged was the property of Angela Carrillo, was brought back this morning on the *Zafiro* by Detective John Walczykewski of the secret service bureau, says the *Manila Times* of the 16th inst. Marchant made a hard fight against extradition and Walczykewski was obliged to remain in Hongkong just one month before he was able to obtain possession of the prisoner. The Governor of Hongkong finally ordered the captain superintendent of the colony's police department to have the man placed aboard a vessel in charge of a representative of the government. Mock Hong, a Chinese detective, was selected for this work and he was in charge of Marchant until the *Zafiro* sailed. The three miles zone this morning when he formally transferred him to Walczykewski. Soon after landing he was turned over to the sheriff. When Marchant was taken before Judge Crawford to plead to the charge against him he said that he had suffered from a severe attack of indigestion and was unable to stand until his counsel arrived to assist him.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [168]

TO LET.

NO. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHOW ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 36, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [51]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [52]

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELLIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—
"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [139]

Intimations.

WANTED.

SITUATION by a Lady as LADY'S COMPANION, or GOVERNESS. Does not mind travelling and undertakes care of children on the voyage. Apply to—
J. S. C.,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [138]

WANTED.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS at the Peak, or in Macao.
Apply to—
M. FOURNET,
c/o MACAO HOTEL,
Macao.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [274]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaker and Executor.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [14]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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By Order, THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
[Address and Name of Manager]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN-PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From St. John or Quebec
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, APRIL 10TH.	FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, MAY 1ST.	FRIDAY, MAY 7TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	A LAN LINER
TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.	FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	
SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.	FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 23 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "Oce Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate or Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. H. R. JARDINE, General Manager, Agents.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	WONG SANG
SHANGHAI	WONG SANG
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI, HAIWEI & CHEFOU	CHIPSING
MANILA	YUENSANG
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANG
MANILA	LOONGSANG

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 14 Days.

The steamers *Kaitang*, *Namang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	23rd Mar., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"CHIEF"	24th " 9 A.M.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	25th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIEF"	25th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"CHIEF"	25th " 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	30th " Daylight
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	31st " 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"LINAN"	1st April, 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	8th " "

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Antai*, *Chien*, *Chihua* and *Lian*) leaving every Thursday and Sunday have excellent accommodations. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

FARE INCLUDING WINES: \$40 SINGLE AND \$70 RETURN.

Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

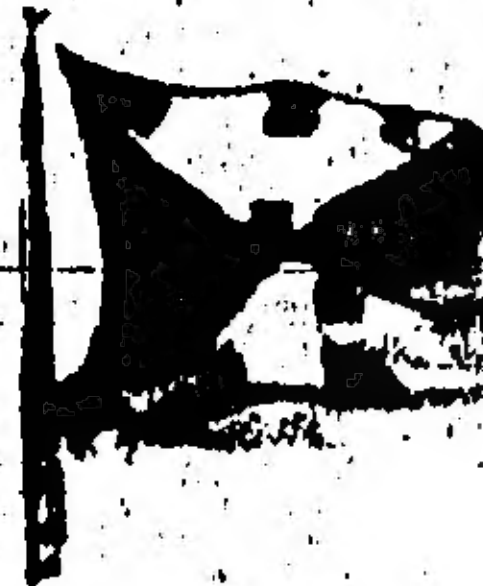
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1909.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. —All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	3540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th Mar., at Noon.
RUHI	3540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 3rd April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via JAPAN PORTS, MAMZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail April 14th/09
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 "	" June/09
S.S. MANSHU MARU	6,000 "	" August/09
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" October/09

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN FOR S. PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malwa*, 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Morva*, due in London on 14th May, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the staterooms of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched as above about 10th April.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK: S.S. "DACKER CASTLE"

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG"

"KWONG SAI"

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey

Meals

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

TURN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHANGHAI S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 2, Queen's Road West,

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS.

THE Steamship

S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN"

Captain Debonnaire, will leave this port on or about the 20th March, for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING"

Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 26th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"NORMAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Kumeroo 6,232 F. S. Cowley 8th April

Inveric 4,789 R. J. Howie 6th May

Savaria 6,232 Shotton 3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

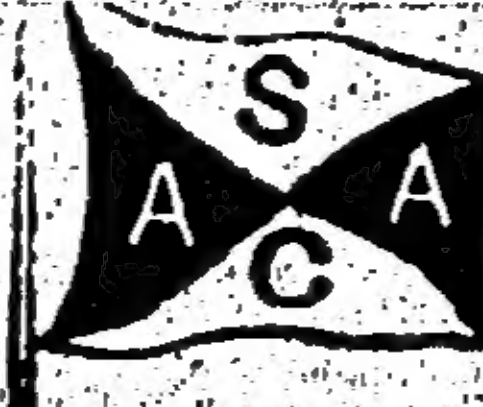
For further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO"

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 7th March, 1909.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan

Bullock's Brains—Know

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Oo

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok

" Mutton Chop—Yang Pui Kwat

" Leg—Yang Pui

" Shoulder—Yang Shau

" Pigs' Chlings—Chi cheung

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Koo

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat

" Corned—Ham Cho Yuk

" Leg—Chu Pui

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION, LONDON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,005,234	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$20.024	5 1/2 %	{ \$215 sellers London £86
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	16,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,100,000 \$22,757 \$21,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$187 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$9,000,000 \$202,478 \$189,005 \$727,649 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$840 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$181,577 }	\$501,701	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$212 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$418,618 \$11,803 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$109 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$7,428,173 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$315 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$26,638 }	\$1,018	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$10 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ..	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$500,000 \$507,100 \$79,423 \$12,344 }	\$10,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £240,000 }	" £13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$3.754	5 1/2 %	{ \$40 buyers \$20 buyers
Shanghai Tag and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 720,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908 ..	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £5,000 }	£61,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908 .....	...	Tls. 50 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$47,221 }	\$98	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 30.4.1908	{ 4 1/2 % 3 1/2 % }	{ \$23 1/2 \$15
Taka Tug and Lighter Company Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,180 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000 }	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908 ..	11 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$350,000 \$50,848 }	Dr. \$5,158	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$137 1/2 ex div. s.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$355 8 1/2	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07 .....	...	Tls. 125
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07 .....	...	Tls. 125
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289 }	- £11,556	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.2.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 12 1/2 buyers
Robt. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	{ £12,289 £4,871 }	Dr. £3,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$48 9 6 50,000 120,806 \$40,000 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ..	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ 91,19 \$20,000 }	\$30,702	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907 .....	...	\$53 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$387,698	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	9 1/2 %	\$85
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,217 }	Tls. 33,742	{ Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 88 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,646	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 175 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$30,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907 .....	...	Tls. 102 sales
Ator House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$1,000 }	Dr. \$1,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	...	\$14 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$648,973 \$13,071 }	\$205	\$1.80 for 1908 .....	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$205	Final of 3 making 16 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$86
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ..	30,000	\$200	\$200	{ \$250,000 \$11,173 }	26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$100 sales
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$24,861 none }	5 86	6 cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$8.65 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited ..	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 1,000,000 }	\$228	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 3,000,000 Tls. 3,000,000 }	Tls. 142,404	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 1,000,000 }	\$1,958	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ..	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 121 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ..	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 none }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %) Tls. 4 for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 91
Loon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 31,127 Tls. 15,911 }	Tls. 4,29	Tls. 30 for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 103
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 31,127 Tls. 15,911 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 30 for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 325 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 \$25,000 }	£648	1 10/- there or 1907 = \$1.037	10 1/2 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000 \$10 }	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1907	9 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10 }	£61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ..	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$98 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$10,000 \$8,000 }	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$5,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$185,000 \$8,957 }	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10,000 }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08 ..	6 1/2 %	\$181 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$10,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908 ..	9 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$8,900	Final of \$1 per share making \$1 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,803 }	Tls. 17,127	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 1/2 %	Tls. 800 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10 }	...	...	...	\$1
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10 }	...	...	...	\$1
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making 16 in Tls. 14 for 1907 ..	12 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 none }	Tls. 58,122	Final of 37/6 making 56/6 for 1907 .....	...	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none \$25 }	Dr. \$56,632	None .....	...	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none \$5 }	...	40 cents for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 61 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	19,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 }	...	80 cents on 100,000 shares and \$10.80 on 100,000 3-cs. shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 ..	6 1/2 %	\$73 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$25,000 }	\$6,428	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none \$7 }	\$305	{ Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$2 1/2

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. ...
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco CompanyTls. 6
Tls. 5March 22nd
20th

Intimation.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE

TABACOS

DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA"

High grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Fines, Conchas Fines, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE CURTAINS,

TOWELS, &c., &c., &c.

(due to arrive here per S.S. "Tydeus" on the 25th instant.)

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 30th and 31st MARCH, 1909, commencing each day at 2.15 P.M.,

A FINE SELECTION OF

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS

COMPRISING—

Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Irish Linen Tray Cloths, Toilet Sets, Supper Cloths, Lady's and Gent's Irish Linen Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fine Turkish Towels, All Linen Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Irish Tea and Glass Cloths, Fine (White and Cream) Lace Curtains, a fine assortment of Underskirts and Skirts, White Satin Quilts, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Irish Hand Embroidered Bedspreads and Top Sheets, Silk Moirette Underskirts, Longcloth Nightdresses, Nainsook Camisoles, Chemises, All Linen Bed Ticks, Pyjama Suits, Tea Caddy, Cushion Covers, Linen Embroidered Pillow Cases, Pyjama Jacket, Flannellette Nightdresses and Gowns, Sheets, Robes, &c., &c., &c.

AND—

A small quantity of English Tweeds, Serges, &c., in Suit Lengths.

(A few lots of Yamatoya (Japanese) Crepe Shirts will also be put up for sale.)

The above Goods will be on View from Monday, the 29th instant, when catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

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Intimations.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Feb. 1909.

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AN AFFEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars

and Collars resewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Chil-

dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful

for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,

who are taught by the Sisters.

Wongtong, 22nd April, 1909.

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